DOAST POINTS IN POSSESSION OF THE PATRIOTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.-Cuban advices up

to the 2d inst., state that active preparations have been commenced by Gens. Jordan and Quesada. The general points on the coast are now in possessism of the Cubans, with the power to hold against any land force that can be brought against them; from which points they have communication with their friends in the United States.

EFFECT OF RECOGNITION

The Cuban leaders state that were their rights of belligerents recognized by the United States, such would be its effect in Cuba that in less than thirty days they would have entire possession of the island outside of Havana; and that entire possession would only be a question of a few months time Cubans throughout the island are in sympathy with the Cespedes Government, and the disaffection of the Spanish troops would leave the Spanish Government without an army to oppose the Cuban armies. SPANISH DEFECTIONS AND DEFEATS.

It is reported that there is serious difficulty in the volunteer organizations, and numbers in the interior are joining the Republicans with arms and munitions of war. A force of 400 men was sent out from St. Jago de Cuba, commanded by Col. Puello. This force was captured by Gen. Jordan's troops. A force was sent out by Gen. Valmaseda to reënforce them, and were in turn attacked and defeated, with a loss of half their numbers. It is reported that the Spanjards have been driven out of the Cinco Villas district, with severe loss in killed, wounded, and desertions. The Cubans are successful in every engagement, and are now in possession of the entire territory. This greatly increases their strength, and affords facilities for active operations, giving them full supplies for their army. The Spanish troops are represented to be in such a demoralized condition as to be almost beyond the control of their officers, who are fearful to trust them in an engagement. Everywhere, in Gen. Jordan's department, he has so far accomplished his purposes. His troops are inspirited by their success, and have no doubts of ultimate triumph.

CARGO OF SLAVES MANUMITTED. The cargo of slaves lauded in the Cinco Villas District were all captured and immediately liberated by their captors. Their condition is represented as wretched in the extreme.

Gen. Quesada's forces are closing on their opponents, who now have no troops outside of Nuevitas except those confined in Puerto Principe.

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN HAVANA-SHOUTING FOR CESPEDES-NEGROES AND SPANIARDS KILLED-DISPATCHES OF GENS. PUELLO AND

HAVANA, Aug. 7 .- At 31 o'clock on Monday afternoon your correspondent started from Oficias-st. for the barracks east of Castle Principe. The volunteers had decorated Calle Muralla and Mercaderes with Spanish flags, to cheer the spirits of the 400 colored militiamen who were to embark at the Luz wharf. When I reached Campo de Marte, I found that the country cavalry militia were formed and prepared for an event. In view of the dissatisfaction prevalent among the colored population since it was decided to embark their brethren, Gen. De Rodas had taken all necessary precaution at threatened points of the city and suburbs. To facilitate the embarkation the negroes had been amply supplied with rum, in which they freely indulged from an early hour. The black crowd was immense from the Calzada de la Reina to the barracks, and at the latter place occurred a most touching scene between the negro soldiers and their relatives. The injunction, "Don't fight against the beys," was generally and publicly made by the latter, and some disturbance being feared the march was immediately ordered. I had been talking with a friend who commanded one of the companies, and who appeared much disgusted, and confessed that if any hope had thus far been entertained of the loyalty of the negroes to Spain it might at once be given up. He said he had heard a son telling his mother that his country was Cuba, he would fight for Cuba, and die for Cuba. Some 4,000 to 5,000 negroes opened the march in front, and there were as m following behind, besides the relatives of both sexes walking on both sides of the column. Half way down Calzada Reina the Spaniards shouted, "Viva Espana!" A negro responded, "Viva la Libertad, Viva the colored militia!" Then began a quarrel with the Spaniards, which ended in the murder of two of them and a negro. I followed the crowd to Muelle Luz, and there met four to five thousand more negroes debauching, from Calle Luz and Sol. There were then at least 20,000 persons congregated between the wharves of the old and new ferry-boats. Another touching scene ensued during the last farewell of the soldiers to their relatives and friends. The volunteers getting impatient, ordered a charge, to clear the way for the embarking, and it was so brutally executed that it created a panic, resulting in the death of seven persons. Some forty more were severely wounded, and many who had jumped into the boats near the wharves were nearly drowned. During the embarkation, one of the militia-men, who had remained behind, and indulged more than the others in liquor, appeared at a street corner, shouting "Viva Cespedes!" He was immediately fired at by a volunteer, who, not being satisfied with simple murder, entertained himself several minutes by probing his body with a bayonet.

I have further trustworthy news from Nucvitas, by a schooner, and from Cinco Villas, per mail, and the wires. The schooner brought the following dispatch from Puello to Rodas:

"I am cramped, and forced to increase the barricades in the streets of Puerto Principe. Every Spaniard, Cuban, and negro of both sexes here, and at Nuevitas, are insurgents, and well posted upon all that is going on in Havana, and the States. The Cubans shake hands with their slaves, who say their masters have freed them. They are so attached to the rebels that they cannot be relied upon. In fact, they hate us. On the other hand, I find out that the Spaniards, who are owners of all the provision stores here and at Nuevitas, have been speculating with the rebels and supplying them with all the necessaries of life as well as with arms and ammunition. Hence their indignation against Letons, who endeavored to oppose them. I have been compelled to close all such stores with the exception of one. This will soon bring about resentment, and it will be impossible for me to face the enomies here and outside with the examty forces at my command. I therefore reiterate my suggestion to evacuate in time, and leave the scaports to the navy."

To this dispatch I must add the opinion of Spaniards "I am cramped, and forced to increase the bar

To this dispatch I must add the opinion of Spaniards coming from Nuevitas that it will be fortunate if the General can withdraw from Puerto Principe to-day. Gen. Desca, who is getting tired of waiting for the wolunteers, says in his dispatch to the Captain-Gen-

"If there is no possibility of sending reënforcements, we had better unite all our forces on the line of Remedios and Sagua, and there establish a barrier to protect our most valuable property. We can do nothing here. The Spandards of Trinichad decline enlisting under the general order of the Lieutenant-Governor forcing all men from 15 to 60 to take up arms, because they fear their property will be burned if they do so, and they know we cannot protect them. All the Cubans and Spaniards of some available means are hastily leaving my quarters, and that course increases our difficulties."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NEGRO RIOT. An occasional correspondent accounts for the disturbances in Havana as follows: A volunteer drew his revolver and killed the militia man. On arriving at the wharf the rest of the colored militia, becoming furious over the murder of their companion, drew their machetes and charged savagely upon the two companies of volunteers who were with them. and since the world was made, perhaps, men were never seen to run so fast. Of the two companies there were left upon the field one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a cornet. There were some persons in the melee slightly wounded, but not serionsly. The people were very much alarmed, fearing a general revolt. Some, in the excitement of the moment, threw themselves into the water, while all the others, who could, put themselves on the Regin ferry-boat and passed over to the other side of the Bay. Fortunately the tumult soon ended, and the cart for oil, and his labor was soon repaid by an influx of water floating an oily scum.—jAohara Nawa the others, who could, put themselves on the Regin

board the steamer, going out by the Morro to sea, At the wharf there was left in the hurry a good number of shoes. hats, and pieces of clothing which the Peninsulares dropped in their flight,

BUSINESS DISSENSIONS-THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

HAVANA, Aug. 7 .- At the meeting of the Directors of the Villameda Railroad, a few days ago, there was another scene. Don Juan Poez, a well-known planter, went to the meeting, and charged an officer of the road, Don Gonzalo Alfonso, with being an insurrecto, and, further, that all its employes were inimical to the Government, and, along with Alfonso, should be expelled from it. Don Ruiz Pastor declared that the Directors should be put in prison. Señor Ibarra effectually answered these speeches. The books of the Company were sealed, and now await the orders of the Government.

To-day Gen. De Rodas has issued orders to the effect, that all officers and soldiers must hold themselves in readiness to move to the field at a moment's warning. It looks as though he were meditating some important movement, yet this is doubtful, and the order may be nothing more than a blind. The Government here is evidently laboring to defer all active operations till November. It is entirely unable to do anything at present.

Here is a summary of the money situation, drawn up by the Governor-General himself. "From a detailed examination," he says, "there are found the following essential deductions: That there is necessary for actual expenses of the current economical year \$55,509,000, and that the returns will not amount to more than \$39,000,000." To cover this deficit of \$15,607,000 there are still unexpended of a former bank issue \$5,000,000, and so there still must need be a deficit of \$10,607,000. There is comprised in this \$55,509,000 a sum of \$18,596,000 for extraordinary war expenses. The necessity of raising the \$10,607,000 must be met, and this is to be done in part by a new issue of Bank notes to the extent of \$6,000,000, and the remaining \$4,607,000 are to be worked up in some way, no one foresees how. Now, when this last issue shall have been put in circulation, the Bank will have paper out to the amount of \$30,000,000, and to meet this there is about \$2,500,000 of specie, perhaps \$500 000 of its own notes, some \$4,000,000 of negotiable paper, and other assets comprised under the head of Government debt (Bonos del Tesoro). You will perceive that the Government will soon be in debt to the Bank \$22,000,000, and should Spanish rule be doomed in Cuba the Banco Espanol will certainly, under this exhibit, show a poor hand. LETTER FROM GEN. CAVADA.

We take from La Revolucion an extract of a letter by Gen. Cavada to a friend here: "By the Republican Government I have been made General-in-Chief of the Cinco Villas District, including Clenfuegos, Trinidad, Villa Clara, St. Espiritu, Sagua, and Remedios. Civil marriage has been proclaimed, and every day marriages are celebrated. We had a lively fight three days ago at Guinia de Miranda. I made the attack at midnight, captured the place, burned the Government headquarters, hands. Our success was brilliant. Everything is going well for the cause, and we hope soon to see our country free from Spanish domination."

IMPORTANT ACTION OF LEHIGH COAL OPERA-TORS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 12 .- The Mauch Chunk Gazette of to-morrow will contain the following: Chunk Gazetie of to-morrow will contain the following:

A meeting of Lehigh coal operators held in Mauch
Chunkyesterday decided upon a step which will probably
lead to a suspension of work for some time to come in the
mines of this region. They are to offer their men a new
sliding scale, based upon the price of coal at Mauch
Chunk instead of the price at New-York, and making the
wages paid in April last a standing point. Beginning
with these they will allow a certain per centage (10 per
cent we hear stated) on all advances in coal beyond \$3 50
ner tun at Mauch Chunk—the April prices. per tun at Mauch Chunk-the April prices.

THE CITIZENS OF DORCHESTER, MASS., ASSERT ING THEIR RIGHTS. Boston, Aug. 12.-The citizens of Dorchester,

which town has recently been annexed to Boston, met this afternoon and agreed to appropriate \$127,000 for improvements on the streets and for building engine houses. They thought as they were about to assume their share of the large amount of the Boston city debt, they had the same right to have an equivalent for their responsibility. The town debt of Dorchester a year ago was under \$40,000.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD EXPLORING PARTY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 12 .- The remainder of the Northern Pacific Railroad Exploring Party have arrived here. They had a brush with the Indians at Buffalo Lake, five miles from Fort Totten, in which one of the escort was slightly wounded. The route as explored is reported as feasible beyond their expectations. The country in that section is suffering from drouth.

A MUSICAL JUBILEE IN VERMONT. LYNDON, Vt., Aug. 12.-The Vermont Musical Festival, which is in progress this week, is a successful rehearsal of many of the features of the Boston Jubilees. There were five thousand present to-day in the Lyndon-ville Grove. The Rev. T. P. Tawing of Portland delivered an address on music; C. D. Robinson gave rectations; which was followed by a concert, with artillery and anvil accompaniment. To-morrow evening there will be a grand illumination, with fire-works.

LARGE FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

At an early hour yesterday, the large tar nanufactory at Hunter's Point, between Eighth and Ninth-sfs., took fire. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the building was soon a mass of flames, which were not extinguished until the entire block was destroyed. The firemen of the place, aided by those of Greenpoint, succeeded in saving contiguous factories. The loss, it is estimated, will reach \$200,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. The cotton worm has appeared on many plantations on the Big Black River, Mississippi. ....The first bale of the new crop of Alabama cetton was received at Mobile on Wednesday.

.... The Supreme Council of Good Templars 

... A servant girl named Louisa W. Miner has been arrested at Lowell, Mass., for an attempt to poison the family of Dr. L. W. James. Mrs. William Hughes of Providence, R. I., struck by a locomotive on the Bristol Railroad, yes-

....The loss by the destruction of the Crystal Lake Ice Company's ice houses, near Chicago, on Wednes-day, was \$75,000, and the insurance \$41,000.

The work of improving the Falls of St.
Anthony is progressing. The river has been turned from
its natural bed, and the Falls laid bare. The gap swarms ....The Committee appointed to make ar-

angements for holding a National Capital Convention St. Louis City, met yesterday and changed the time of seeting from the 6th to the 20th of October. The ship Artisan, from Boston for New-Orleans, ran on Pulaski Reef, on the 5th inst. She threw overboard 150 tuns of granite, and then took assistance, and got off on the 10th inst.

W. P. Van Dewsen, a well known broker

of Chicago, a member of the firm of Van Dewsen & Co., has absconded, taking \$10,000 of the partnership funds. Detectives are in search of him.

... The tug Dragon, during a heavy fog, collided with the bark Garetta on Lake Erie, on Wednesday night, receiving serious damages. Two deck hands, whose names are unknown, were drowned. ....John Bunker, a noted New-York thief, was caught in the act of snatching a diamond pin from a citizen in Buffalo, on Wednesday. Bunker and an ac-complice named George Scott was held for trial.

....A child 12 years old was found clinging to a raft, and in an insensible condition in the Delaware River, near Phihadelphia, yesterday. He had wandered from home on Wednesday. He was restored to his

PETROLEUM AT AUBURN. The announcement of the discovery of oil at Auburn, N. Y., has created a good deal of excitement, and become the general topic of conversation in all quarters. Excavations have been made and filled with water of Excavations have been made and fined with which at which a thick senior of oil arises. The discovery was made while digging for a cellar. A man living within 100 yards from the place where this discovery was made, has made a similar discovery on his own land. A spot in his garden has for a long time refused to bear either fruit or vegualized in

# THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE ALBANY OFFICE OPEN-ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINE—THE REFEREE QUESTION—JUDGE BARNARD'S HEADQUARTERS AT FISE'S OPERA

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.-Business is now transacted at the Susquehanna Railroad Office as quietly as before the trouble. Everything is quiet along the line of the road also. The force sent out in the Ramsey interest returned to the city this afternoon. All the men collected at the different points have dispersed. The track is being rapidly repaired, and the rolling stock put in order for running. Gen. McQuade has gone out to Bing namton as Superintendent. Van Valkenburg is here in charge of the office in connection with the Executive Agent, Col. Banks. The hearing before Referee Lawton commenced at 10 o'clock this morning. Amasa J. Parker and John Ganson appeared on behalf of the Eric litigants. and Henry Smith and N. C. Moak for the Ramsey in-terest. George F. Clark, the telegraph agent of the Atlantic and Pacific line at Poughkeepsie, was sworn. His evidence showed that no dispatches had been sent to Judge Barnard or received from him over that line on either the 6th or 7th of August. Robert Townsend and David Wilbur were sworn and testified to the transactions of the past few days, which have at ready been made public. They established the fact that Fisk entered the Susquehanna office forcibly, and was ejected. Thomas R. Fox, operator of the Union Tele graph Company at Poughkeepsie, was sworn. He said graph Company at Poughkeepsie, was sworn. He said that dispatches had been received and sent by George G. Barnard on Friday, the 6th. On being asked to produce them he said that he had been advised by the President of the Company, Wm. Orton, that the dispatches were of a personal nature, and had no connection with the contreversy, and therefore that he need not give them in evidence. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Orton was not the judge of the relevances of the dispatches to the case, and demanded their production. The Referce decided that they must be produced. Mr. Parker excepted. The following telegraph dispatches were then given in evidence:

New-York, Ag. 5.

Were then given in evidence:

NEW-YORK, Ang. 6.

To George G. Barnard: Matters postponed by O'Gorman to Monday next. Folks at Branch all right. How is your mother?

16 pd. 42.

POSHKREFAIK, Aug. 6.—51 p. m.

To Jacob H. Coleman, 79 Nassau-st., New-York: Very low.

2 pd. 30.

Hon. G. C. Barnard: Come to New-York without fail tought. Agreer Care, 359 West Twenty-third st.

Janes H. Coleman,

Hon. G. G. Harmard: Come to New York without rail to ugot. Advert Care, 250 West Twenty-third st.

15 D. H. Fisk's pass, 550.

POTORINERPSIR, Aug. 6-5:20 p. m.
To James H. Coleman, Care, 250 West Twenty-third-st.: I will be here, if sent by you. Answer.

G. G. Barnard.

G. G. Barnard.

9 csl. 30.

Witness then said that the letters and figures on the bottom of No. 3 meant that the dispatch consisted of 15 words, sent dead-head on a pass held by James Fisk, fr., entifling him to send dispatches free, and that the pass is numbered 550. The address, No. 359 West-twenty-third-st., is Fisk's Opera House. The Court then adjourned.

DISCHARGE OF MESSRS. PRUYN, RAMSEY AND

VAN VALKENBURG-REPORT OF GEN. MC-QUADE ON THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD. ALBANY, Aug. 12 .- Judge Clute to-day discharged Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburg on attachments as the law required, and, second, that defendants were acting under an appointment made by the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court could not pun ish its own servants. Inspector-Gen. McQuade who was appointed by the Governor Superintendent of the road, left this city this morning in a special train for Binghamton. This afternoon he reported by telegraph as

"I found the line in the following condition: The trestle bridge between Afton and Harpersville had been rendered impassable. The trestle bridge between Harpersville and the tunnel is dismantled and partially destroyed, the rails removed from the trestle bridge about two unles from the tunnel, and a freight car off the track in the tunnel. I caused the rails to be repaired by some men of the Albany party, while the party from Binghamton restored the freight car to its position and brought it to this station. The men are now at work repairing the remaining obstruction to travel, to wit, the trestle bridges. One of them is so much injured as to render it impossible to have the repairs completed before to morrow night, at the earliest. I think, however, you may rely upon trains ranning regularly Saturday morr. may rely upon trains running regularly Saturday morn-ing. The party at the tunnel this merning was quiet and tractable, and obeyed my orders with alacrity. The sol-diers have all been relieved, the men from Albany and he completion of the two trestle bridges to place to oad in statu quo ante bellum.

Jas. McQuade. Mr. McQuade will return to this city this evening.

The Governor has also made the following appoint

ments:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPORTMENT, }

In pursuance of the authority vested in mer the consent, a copy of which is hereto annexed, I constitute and appoint Robert Lennox Banks Executive and Financial Agent of the Albany and Susquehanna Raliroad Company nutil otherwise ordered. As such acent, he will take the entire charge and management of said road, and of the finances of the Company, reporting his action to me from time to time for my approval. The present Treasurer of said Company and all conductors, station and money agents, will account to said Frequive Agent, and pay over to him all moneys which not are, or which may hereafter come into their possessing. Gen. James McQuide, who has been heretofore appointed by me Superintendent of said road, will continue Ruact as such, under the direction of the Executive Agent, to whom he will report.

Superintendent Pratt of the Eric Railway returned the

Superintendent Pratt of the Eric Railway returned the three trains taken from the Susquehanna track, and Su-perintendent Van Valkenburg has sent back the captured Erie engine. At the fall of the balcony yesterday, Charles Ramsey

son of the President of the road, was severely injured Deputy McCotter was badly bruised in one leg, and Policeman McCormick considerably damaged. No serious injuries were inflicted. ARRIVAL OF GEN. M'QUADE AT BINGHAMTON-

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD-THE DELLIG ERENTS RERURN TO THEIR HOMES. TUNNEL STATION, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The great Erie and Susquehanna Bailroad war is over, as far as open air fighting is concerned. Gen. James McQuade came through this morning, and took possession of the road as directed by the Governor. The General had a special train, and he was accompanied by Col. Leverich and a telegraph operator. A large number of people wanted to visit the battle-field at the Tunnel, but the General was obliged to refuse, as it was impossible to accommodate them. He reports that the road is in good running order between Albany and Afton. Between Afton and Harpersville the bridge is down, as also is the bridge between Harpersville and the Tunnel. The road will be repaired as soon as possible, and it is expected that trains will be running by to-morrow noon. The people along the line are very bitter toward the Erie Company, and they look on the late raid as an outrage. I came up here this morning with a company of the Eric men, and will give a sketch of the situation at that

time. We had feur or five cars, including a provision car and a wrecking car. On board were the Delsion Super-intendent, section bosses, mechanics, clorks, and re-porters. The cars were well filled, and we moved cau-tiously. The interior of the wrecking car looked like business. There were old campet-bags, picks, crowbars, chains, shovels, frogs, cable, and everything, in fact, that such an expedition would require. The provision car was well supplied with beef, bread, crackers ham, &c. The morning was pleasant, and the air exhibarating. Leaving the depot we soon came to the spot where the track was torn up the day before. Here and there a telegraph pole was gone, and the wire supported by boards driven into the ground. All along the line we passed the sentinels, watching faithfully at their posts, and here and there groups of men in citizens' clothes, nearly all of whom were armed with clubs. The train stopped at intervals to put off rations. At Port Crane, six miles from Binghamton, we stopped for "orders" and to allow the down-train to pass. A telegram was received from Col. Robie, ordering Major Worthing, in command of the militia, to inspect his men and see that they were in good condition, as Gen. McQuade was on his way hither, and would proba-

bly review them. While waiting for the train, the Erie guards crowded around, each anxious to hear from home. They had queer stories to tell of the treatment they received at the hands of the Ramsey people. They looked haggard and tired; still they expressed their determination to fight it out on "that line" if it took all Fisk's money. One of the men said that he went to a house yesterday to get something to eat. A woman met him at the door, and asked who he was. On learning that he was an Ericite she exclaimed: "Leave here, you dirty lout! I will never give a Fisk man or a Democrat a single mouthful of food !" At another place, an old farmer, on being asked for a drink of water by one of the men, said "Get your water pretty d- quick, and get out of this! You fellows have no business around here, anyway, You fellows have no business around here, anyway."

Nearly every man had some complaint to make about the ill-temper of the people living along the road. It was not uncommon for a woman to greet a guard thus: "Go back to New-York, you Fisk man. Ain't you ashamed to come up here and steal our railroad. Go back, we don't want you here." At night time the Susquehanna men came out of the woods, and held parley with the watchers, but they did nothing beyond parting with a few choice oaths and epithets. At various points between here and Binghamton, parties of the Susqueham. watchers, but they did nothing beyond parting with a few choice oaths and epithets. At various points be-tween here and Binghamtop, parties of the Susquehanna have yere sucamped at the base of the Chenango Ivalley,

a few hundred feet below the track. At intervals their fires could be seen brightly blazing through the dense growth of homlocks. At length the long looked for train appeared. It was

fires could be seen brightly blazing through the dense growth of homlocks.

At length the long looked for train appeared. It was pleking up the guards and taking them to the city, and the green railroaders set up a regular guerrilla yell. "Give us a biscuit, old fellew," said one; "Dry up, don't talk about biscuit, I baint had a square meal for a week," cried another, and among them all there did not seem to be a single man who had slept in a bed, or who had eaten at a table for a fortnight. Still every one enjoyed the "fun," as they called it. Most of them looked very seedy, and one might easily imagine that they had been on a six months campaign. Tin cups were tied to their but ton-holes, and some had bottlesslang over their shoulders. On arriving at the tunnel we found the depot filled with people. The militia were quartered near by. The tunnel is about 200 yards north of the station. There is an embankment of broken stone between, and on it one of the battles was fought. The broken stones are abundant, and a better place for the fight could not have been selected. A long, steep hill rises far above the tunnel, and for miles around the beholder is bewildered by the beauty of the seenery. Valleys, shining rivers, green slopes, and long lines of hemlock forests are before finding lovelier scenes than among the hills of the Chenango and the Susquehanna. The soldiers and civil guards were here put on board the train, and we returned to Binghamton.

To-day the people of Binghamton are gathered in the streets and in the hotels discussing the Erie and Susquehanna question. Many of them are opposed to Fisk and Gould, but there are not a few, however, who think that the Albany people are unwise in fighting against Fisk. They say that it would be the best thing possible to have Albany become the battle-field of competition between Vanderbilt and Fisk. Though they do not always approve of the manner in which the Erie went to work, still they declare that as Fisk did not injure the road the Susquehanna people did wrong

THE SUSQUEHANNA ROAD TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Aug. 12 .- Midnight .- Gen. McQuade arrived here at 10:30 p. m. from Susquehanna. The bridges are being repaired with all speed. Trains commence running at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Broome County will have to pay the expenses of calling out the militia. The inhabitants along the road are in great fear, and some of them locked their doors and extin guished the lights on the approach of the General's train. They say they did not know but they were Fiskites. The New-York Central people rejoice at the result of the fight, and some of them said had the Governor not interfered they would have made a finish of the

RETREAT OF THE "ADMIRAL" FROM ALBANY, ALBANY, Aug. 12 .- While James Fisk, jr., was partaking of his dinner yesterday, he was told that an officer was after him with a warrant from Judge Peckham. He immediately jumped into his carriage, drove over to Columbia-st, bridge and hired the steamer Eras tus Corning, jr., to take him out into the middle of the river. Fisk was conveyed to the St. John by the Corning, jr., and went down to New-York last evening. It is said that the Corning was originally chartered for the purpose of conveying Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburg to New-York, on the attachment issued by Judge Barnard. It was then the design to put Mr. Courter in the Susquehanna office, and keep him there. This miscarried, and Pisk retired, beaten at every point. The Corning was chartered for a consideration of \$500. PISK "NOT AT HOME."

Mr. Fisk arrived safely from the seat of war yesterday morning, in his chartered steamer, and all day yesterday he was "lying low" at the Eric offices, admitting no one except on very special business, and then only after careful reconnoitering.

THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUDGE BARNARD YESTERDAY-HE SETS ASIDE THE ORDERS OF JUDGE PECKHAM-MESSES. PRUYN, RAMSEY, AND VAN VALKENBURG TO BE BROUGHT TO

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Barnard, the matter of Azro Chase agt. The Susquehanna Railroad Company et al., The People ex rel. Robert H. Pruyn et al., came up on a motion made by David Dudley Field on behalf of the plaintiff, Azro Chase, for an order setting aside the or-ders made and proceedings had before Mr. Justice Peck-Mr. Vanderpoel, on the ground that the circum-stances did not justify the appointment of a Receiver in the case. Mr. Field, in reply, said that his only object was to get the matter back where it had stood before Mr. Justice Barnard, when he issued his original order, and to get rid of the interference of Mr. Justice Peckham in a matter in which he had no business. The Court granted an order setting aside all orders purport-ing to have been issued by Mr. Justice Peckham, staying ing to have been issued by Mr. Justice Peckham, staying proceedings under certain orders of this Court. Mr. Field then read the affidavit of the Sheriff of Albany County, setting forth that in his efforts to execute an attachment against Robert H. Fruyn and others he had been met and resisted by force and violence on the part of the defendants, and he (Mr. Field), therefore, moyed that a peremptory writ, not ballable, should issue to the Sheriff of Albany County for the arrest of Robert H. Fruyn, Joseph H. Ramsey, and John N. Van Valkeuburg. The writ was allowed by Justice Barnard, returnable this morning, and shortly thereafter the Shoriff of Albany County appeared in Court, and represented his inability to make a return within the time required, and asked that the return be fixed for a later day. The writ was accordingly amended by the Court, so as to be returnable on Saturday next (to-morrow).

THE GREAT CHICAGO EMBEZZLEMENT.

SINGULAR PURSUIT-SURRENDER AND CONFES-

SION OF THE CRIMINAL. Nearly six months ago some startling revelations were made concerning certain defalcations of one Charles Goodman, a young man who was at that time an employé of the Chicago Dock Company. Having served the Company satisfactorily for some time, Goodman had the Company satisfactorily for some time, Goodman had been promoted to the position of cashier, and he had the handling of considerable money. Large sums of money were missing from time to time, and the young man was known to be on terms of intimacy with one Michael McDonald, a notorious gambier of Chicago. Rumors were affoat that McDonald had won heavy sums from Goodman—as high, even, as \$40,000 or \$50,000—and his employers, on making inquiry into the circumstances, discovered a good deal more than they were willing to make known to the public. At length, however, the matter was so freely discussed that concealment became impossible, and in order to prevent the worst consequences to his victim, McDonald sent Goodman out of the city. At that time the extent of his defaications were currently stated to be about \$15,000, although it was generally believed that they amounted to a much larger sum. Goodman disappeared, and from that time to the present nothing definite had been known as to his whereabouts. Pinkerfon's detective force were put in operation, and he was followed up from place to place, but never caught. The detectives have been close on his track all the time, sometimes coming within a few days of him, and again arriving at one city only to find that he had just decamped to the next. About a week since the fagitive wrote a letter to McDonald, in this city, stating that he was reduced to abject poverty, and begging the author of his rule to send him some money. This appeal McDonald magnanimously compiled with but the young man appears to have tired of a vagabond life and starvation, and yesterday, we are informed, he came back to Chicago, determined to make a clean breast of the whole transaction. He went to his old employers, it is alleged, and revealed to them the nature of his dealings with McDonald, who it seems has won from him from time to time at the gambing table, various heavy sums, amounting in all to the sum of \$60,000. The result was the arrest of McDonald last Friday evening on a capicas, t been promoted to the position of cashier, and he had the eral personal friends of the accused, [Chicago Journal, Aug. 7.

THE LATE FLOODS-THE COTTON CROP-THE DE-MAND FOR MECHANICS.

LOCKHART, Texas, July 27 .- The great flood early this month did not occasion so much loss of property and life as was at first reported, though crops and even houses were often entirely swept away on the creek and river bottoms. Some streams—the Colorado, for instance-rose to an unprecedented hight-six or seven feet above any previous overflow. It is said that this great stance—rose to an imprecedent is said that this great above any previous overflow. It is said that it was probably central over this region. Having kept a rain gauge at the North and here. I notice in the way of comparison that the rains of these latitudes are far more copious, and the yearly total somewhat greater. The late storm began early on July 4, and continued between three and four days, during which time eleven and forty-two hundredth inches of water fell at this place.

The crops do not appear to have suffered any, except. The crops do not appear to have suffered any, except by overflow of streams, and I hear no complaint of the cottom worm as yet. The cotton crop looks well, and so does corn, which last is nearly mature—in fact, I saw does corn, which last is nearly mature—in fact, I saw does corn, which last is nearly mature—in fact, I saw which cottom will move briskly, and money will be plenty. Northern people must bear in mind that all the business of the country here is transacted in gold and silver or on a specie base, and greenbacks are rarely seen here. This is the best and greenbacks are rarely seen here. This is the best place I know of for good mechanics of all kinds who are economical and industrious. They are needed to help

forward improvements which must be made during the next few years. The prices of labor are usually high-higher than at the North, and always in specie. The German mechanics here, of whom there are quite a number, are very prosperous. Living is far cheaper than at the North, and besides it is easy to gather about one a large stock of horses and cattle, involving but little care or expense, and not interfering with other business. It costs from \$75 to \$100,00 co come here from any of the Middle or North-Western States. It is the pleasantest to take the boats down the river. The best time to move to this country is during the Autumn or early Winter, for possession of tilled land is usually given the lat of January, and the working and planting season begins soon after. Politics are quiet here now; the people are waiting an election, when I presume Texas will again take her place in the Union.

in the Union.

SUSPENDING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN MISSIS-SIPPI-THE NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR FRAUDS-TENNESSEE BONDS-BREECH-LOADING ARMS FOR THE NAVY-REVENUE DECISIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869. A letter was received, to-day, at the Executive Mantion, from C. Gordon Adams resigning his position of United States District-Attorney of Southern Mississippi. Adams was charged with desertion from the Republ party, and with manipulating the Dent movement for the purpose of destroying the party in Mississippi. Wofford, the Postmaster of Corinth, was suspended from office yesterday. It was the intention of the President to have suspended Adams, but his resignation renders that task unnecessary. Adams, in his letter of resignation, is very bitter in his denunciation of the Radical Republicans of Mississippi, and is especially severe on Gen. Ames, the military commandant of the State.

Mr. Kinsella, special agent of the Treasury, has returned here from New-Orleans, where he investigated the recent sugar frauds. The persons implicated in the said frauds set up as a defense that they imported the sugars in good faith, that they were weighed and appraised by officers of the Government, that they were voluntarily left in custody of the Government, and no attempt ever made to remove them; that if error or fraud has been com mitted by the Government officers, these facts preclude the liability of the sugars or owners, and that if other lots of sugars have been fraudulently put upon the market, that fact does not justify the seizure of sugars which have never been taken from bond.

A sensation dispatch, published in yesterday's papers, predicted an effort at repudiation of Tennessee State bonds by the incoming Legislature. A telegrain received to-day, from a prominent Conservative at Nashville, asserts in the strongest terms that the members of the Tennessee Assembly elect are gentlemen of personal integrity, and are pledged to the maintenance of the State eredit at all hazards. No whisper of repudiation will be for a moment tolerated. Gov. Senter is also pledged to the prompt liquidation of the interest on the State bonds, and it is asserted it will be promptly met.

The Board of Naval Officers, who have been in session for the past two months, at the Washington Navy-Yard, testing breech-loading arms of all kinds, with a view of entering into a contract for the use of the navy, have completed their labors, and are now employed making up their report. They will recommend the adoption of the Remington and Needham rifles, both of which have novel applications of great merit. The majority of the Board are against the use of the Springfield barrel on ship-board. The members of the Board are Capts. Reynolds, Breeze, and Nicholson, of the Navy, and Capta Tilton and Reed of the Marine Cerps. Their report will be printed and handed to Secretary Robeson in the The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided.

upon the application of Messrs. Goodrich, Winneman & Co., wholesale druggists, of Charleston, S. C., that manufacturers of medicated bitters, manufactured solely for medicinal use, and containing but 25 per cent of alcohol, are exempt from paying the \$200 rectifiers' tax, a manufacturer's license and stamps upon the packages being all that is required.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH |

A dispatch received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters rom Col. Nelson, at Camp Supply, dated July 31, says that 1,800 Cheyenne Indians came to that place on the 27th, and are drawing rations. This includes, it is believed, all the Cheyennes south of Arkansas. Commander John Walters has been detached from the mmand of the Cyane and placed on waiting orders. Mr. L. E. Gannon of the Treasury Department has

been promoted to a fourth-class elerkship, and assigned to duty in the office of the Supervising Architect. THE CAPITAL IN AN ECLIPSE-THE SCHUETZEN-

FEST, ETC. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.-We had an excitement in Washington last week—an eclipse. Now, I hope my anxious friend of our Chronic III, who calls me in a breath a feminine and a "fellow," won't class this statement (which I make with diffidence) among my other "malicious calumniations" and "reckless falsities," for it can be sustained by the testimony of several respectable gentlemen. However charming Washington may be as a Summer residence, it certainly is subject to eclipses. I will not go so far as to say they are frequent, or unlooked for, but they do occur occasionally, and Saturday's eclipse was an aggravated case. I was told that the proper thing to be done was to break a window pane, smoke it over the gas, and stand from 5:08 gazing unflinehingly at the sun till I couldn't see it. Unfortunately, 5:08 was a most unseasonable hour-my dinner hour, and, although I've the greatest possible respect for the solar system, I have still more for my own ; so as I began to grow most unconscionably hungry I left the eclipse to get along as well as it could with out my assistance, and went in to dinner, where I saw nothing but red suns and blue suns and green suns circulating round in my soup in the most amazing manner, and in every glass of wine I took, I saw a different colored sun; so, my recollection of the eclipse is a smoked champagne glass and a headache.

There were, however, a number of trustworthy people who did see it, and who did not conceive it to be the natural result of the Schuetzenfest-as most of the Germans fondly imagined. Indeed. the supposition was an excusable one, as the fest was brilliant enough to eclipse anything. It was held on the Seventh-st. Road, about a mile from the city, and as the weather was delightful the grounds were thronged every evening with all classes of people. There were illuminations, and music, and tight-rope dancing, and lager bier, and fireworks, and if a few small boys were hurt or disfigured by premature explosious, or erratic, unmanageable rockets, it was because they should have unmanageable rockets, it was because they should have been in their beds, and not the fault of the managers of the fest. If any proof were required to the managers of the fest. If any proof were required to the mind the prolonged existence of children who can run in, and around, and through fireworks, and be neither triturated nor cinerated. Except the burning of two boys by falling rosin there was no serious accident, unless the surplus fund of \$2,000 may be called one, which it probably was, seeing the reverse is the rule in other cities. This week somebody's circus is the particular cynosure, where the crowd is so great that the benches break down, and there's more ground and lofty tumbling by the audience than by the actors. Of course the hebdomadal music at the Capitol and President's grounds is continued, and the doxing musicians are evidently uncertain whether they are in a kennel or a nursery; the number of children and dogs giving color to either hypothesis. Nothing but turning the menageric loose on them will ever give any spirit to their performance.

There is some talk among the Common Council, and a few other gentlemen, about paving part of the avenue and F-st. with Nicolson pavement—a sanitary measure, as, at present, a drive down either street is equal to dismemberment. However, "all in due time," as the gentleman said when he was requested to emigrate to a warner climate. In 50 years Washington may be the paradise it is now advertised to be by its own newspapers. been in their beds, and not the fault of

A DELIBERATE MURDERER. Last Wednesday afternoon, William Schub-

kegal, a resident of Mascoutab, Mo., a barber by

kegal, a resident of Mascoutah, Mo., a barber by profession, was murdered in cold blood. The murdered man, the murderer, and several other parties were assembled in a beer saloon, and were laughing and joking with each other. The deceased and the murderer had been indulging in jokes at each other's expense. The murderer, who has been following the business of butcher, immediately left the saloon and proceeded to the shop where he had been to work, which is two or three squares distant, and there armed himself with a lage butcher knife, and, returning to the saloon, found schubkegal sitting by a table, drinking a glass of wine, when he remarked that he intended to kill him, and immediately drew the knife, made a cut in the left side, and, drawing the knife across the abdomen, the man's intestines rushed out, when he fell forward to the floor and immediately expired. After the commission of this horrible crime, the murderer walked up to the bard counter, and, striking the knife hard on the counter, the blade broke into two or three pieces. The murderer then coolly and deliberately walked out of the back door of the saloon, with the view of effecting an escape, but the Town Marshal, aided by some of the citizens, arrested him before he had gone far. Upon his being arrested, he expressed a regret that he was without weapons, for that if he had them, he would also kill the parties who effected his arrest. The culprit was incarcerated in the town jail or calaboose, where he attempted to take his own life by cutting his throat with a penknife. profession, was murdered in cold blood. The murdered

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE TIMES ON AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869. The Times to-day has an editorial on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, suggested by the Queen's closing speech to the Parlianent yesterday. The writer says that the Queen's opening and closing speeches are apparently inconsistent, but the explanation is found in the fact that the international relations depend on the reciprocity of the feelings of the people and not on the negotiations of their Ministers. Messrs. Johnson, Stanley, and Seward have been succeeded by others, but the sureties of peace and friendship abide on stronger bases than diplomacy can furnish.

THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. The News, in a leader on the prorogation of Parliament, says: When we have had a few more sessions like the last with a series of such failures on legislation, and with the continuance of such a waste of the time and energy of the working half of the Legislature, the reform of the House of Lords will become the pressing question of the time. The question must come. It may be delayed by concession or hastened to a decision by continued obstruction; but until a reform is accomplished the elective and hereditary houses will meet in suspicion and not often part in

THE REPECT OF THE IRISH CHURCH MEASURE. The Times in an article on the abolition of the Irish Church establishment, says: "Whatever its and greatest act of modern legislation. One conse quence of the measure has been the withdrawal by the authorities of Tripity College of their opposition to the proposal for admitting Catholics and Nonconformists to fellowship. The Irish Bishops have shown good sense in agreeing that the laity as well as the clergy shall concur in the election of prelates in the new Church body. Extreme Protestants have subsided, and Catholics accept their triumph with gratitude and moderation."

THE LATE MR. GRINNELL. The Board of Directors of the French Cable Company have passed a resolution expressing regret for the death of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell at Ryde. The Committee of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club unanimously voted that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Bennett, expressing sorrow for the untimely end of Mr. Grinnell, and requesting Mr. Bennett to convey the letter to the relatives of the deceased. Parliament will reassemble on the 28th of October.

THE IRISH CHURCH-NO CONFERENCE TO BE CONVOKED.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869 At a meeting of the Committee of the Irish Church Conference, letters were received from the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin announcing that the Bishops who were present at the late Assembly consider it inexpedient to reassemble the General Conference, as that course is distasteful to a large body of churchmen. The Committee expressed their regret at this determination. The Committee cordially concurred in the resolve passed by the prelates at their late conference, declaring the desirability of convening a General Synod representing the clergy and the laity, and hoped it would soon be held.

## FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR-MARSHAL NIEL. PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869 The Emperor is slightly indisposed to-day, but will depart for the Camp of Chalons as previously announced. He will remain there till Saturday. The condition of Marshal Niel is pronounced hopeless.

M. Devienne will probably be made reporter of the Senate Commission on the Senatus Consultum

### SPAIN. THREATENED RUIN.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869. The Times to-day publishes a letter from Madrid. whereof the following is an extract : " Spain cannot be in a worse state. A change must come unless the rulers are prepared for revolution. The treasury is empty: it is impossible to collect taxes, and there is popular discontent everywhere. Prim and his colleagues have no easy times ahead."

TURKEY AND EGYPT. THE LETTER OF THE SULTAN TO THE VICEROY.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.
The Viceroy has received the letter of the Sultan. It is reported that its contents are not of so serious a character as was anticipated, and Ismail Pasha will have no difficulty in making a satisfactory reply.

> RUSSIA. THE WHEAT HARVEST.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869. Advices from Odessa report that the quantity of wheat to be harvested is large, but a decided opinion as to its quality cannot be given until the result of recent rains is known.

- PORTUGAL. A NEW CABINET. LISBON, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869. The resignation of the Ministers has been accepted. The Duke de Loulé has been charged with the forma-

tion of a new Cabinet. CABOOL.

ATTEMPT AGAINST THE LIFE OF SHEER ALL. CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869. It is reported that Sheer Ali, Ameer of Cabool, has been shot at and wounded. No particulars have been received.

> SOUTH AMERICA. THE AMERICAN MINISTERS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869. Advices have been received from Rio Janeiro te July 16. Minister McMahon had arrived at Rosario, He left the headquarters of President Lopez on the 24th of June, and was accompanied to the Brazilian lines by a son of Lopez and an escort. Mr. Worthington, late American Minister at Buenos Ayres, had taken leave of President Sarmiento, and Mr. Kirk, the new Minister, had presented his credentials.

END OF THE WAR IN URUGUAY. The rebellion in Urnguay was ended. Gen. Carabellas and other leaders of the insurrection had been captured, and were awaiting trial.

A MAN BURIED IN A WELL. CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12.-George A. Dow. a mason of this city, was, this afternoon, buried at a depth of is feet, by the caving in of a well in which he was at work. His body has not yet been recovered.

REGULATOR WORK IN KENTUCKY. A gentleman who resides in the immediate

vicinity has given us the particulars of a terrible affair from Middleburg. The barn of Wm. Elliott had been burned, and the sons of Wm. Douglass were suspected. A writ had been issued against two of them, and had been served by a constable and a posse of three men. They were graarding prisoners at Douglass's house on the night menitoned above, when a party of Regulators, supposed to number 30 or 40 men, well armed, made their appearance, and after ordering the peace efficers away, made an attack on the house. In the melee ond of the sons of William Douglass was abot through the heart and instantly killed, and Miss Douglass, a daughter, was also shot, while standing in the doorway, with a number of balls, and died the next morning. It is not positively known that she was killed by the Regulators—one report stating that she was accidentally shot by her brother before he was killed. One of the Regulators, named Wm. Coffey, was severely wonnded by one of the Douglass family, and borne off by his companions. After Miss Douglass was abot the Regulators left. These are the facts as related to us by a responsible gentleman, and we have no reason to doubt their sceuracy.

[Danville (Ky.) Advocate. from Middleburg. The barn of Wm. Elliott had been

The steamship Aleppo from Liverpool, Cambria from Glasgow, and Isaac Bell from Richmond, arrived at